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THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF 1787.

SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

BY WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

ALLISON, JOHN, of Franklin County, was born in Antrim township, that county, December 23, 1738. His father, William Allison, was a native of the north of Ireland, where he was born on the 12th of November, 1693; came to America about 1730, and located in the Cumberland Valley, where he died on the 14th of December, 1778. He married Catharine Craig, and their children were *William, John, Patrick, Agnes*, m. Robert McCrea, *Robert*, and *Catharine*, m. James Hendricks. John, the second son, received a thorough English and classical education, chiefly under the care of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian ministers of the locality. As early as October, 1764, he was appointed one of the Provincial magistrates for Cumberland County, and reappointed in 1769. At a meeting of the citizens of that county, held at Carlisle on July 12, 1774, he was appointed on the Committee of Observation for Cumberland, and became quite active in the struggle for independence. He was a member of the Provincial Conference held at Carpenters' Hall, 18th of June, 1776, and appointed by that body one of the judges of the election of members to the first Constitutional Convention for the second division of the county, at Chambersburg. He was in command of one of the Associated battalions of Cumberland County during the Jersey campaigns of 1776 and 1777, and a member of the General Assembly in 1778, 1780, and 1781. In the latter year he laid out the town of Greencastle, which has grown to be one of the most flourishing towns in the Cumberland Valley.

In 1787 he was chosen a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, and in that body seconded the motion of Thomas McKean to assent to and ratify it. At the first Federal Conference, held at Lancaster in 1788, he was nominated for Congress, but defeated at the election that year. Colonel Allison died June 14, 1795, and his remains rest in Moss Spring Presbyterian Church graveyard, one-half a mile east of the town of Greencastle. He married, November 3, 1768, Elizabeth Wilkins, born November 11, 1748; died November 19, 1815. They had a family of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters. Of the latter, *Mary* m. Colonel Andrew Henderson, of Huntingdon County; *Margaret* m. Samuel McLanahan, of Greencastle; *Nancy* m. Elias Davidson, of near Greencastle; and *Elizabeth* m. Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon. Of their sons, *Robert*, b. March 10, 1777; d. December 2, 1840; removed to Huntingdon in 1796; studied law; was captain of a volunteer company in the war of 1812-14; in 1830 elected to Congress, where he served one term; married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Elliott (see PENNA. MAG., III. p. 326), leaving eight children. The remaining children of Colonel Allison died in infancy, or were unmarried. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and of great prominence during the Revolutionary era. The bold stand he took in the Convention, when not only his colleague but almost his entire constituency were opposed to the ratification, shows him to have been a man of great force of character and of determined views.

ARNDT, JOHN, of Northampton County, son of Jacob Arndt (see PENNA. MAG., III. p. 99), was born 3d of June, 1748, in Bucks County, Province of Pennsylvania. His father removed to Northampton County in 1760, where he erected what was long known as Arndt's mill, on the Bushkill, and here most of his life was spent. At the outset of the war of the Revolution he became one of the leading spirits in that struggle. He was captain of a company in Colonel Baxter's battalion of Northampton County of the "Flying Camp," and in the battle of Long Island wounded

and taken prisoner. He was soon after exchanged, and on the 25th of March, 1777, was commissioned register of wills; and justice of the peace, June, 1777. He was appointed one of the commissioners to take subscriptions for the Continental loan, December 16, 1777; and commissary of purchases in Pennsylvania, February 9, 1778. While filling this latter position he advanced large sums of money to the government, most of which was refunded to him. He served on the Committee of Safety for the county, was one of its most efficient members, and earnestly devoted to the patriot cause. Was appointed by the General Assembly one of the commissioners to settle the accounts of the County Lieutenants, December 4, 1778; and one of the Commissioners of Exchange, April 5, 1779. He was elected a member of the Council of Censors, 1783-84; delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, 1787; and chosen an elector at the first Presidential election following. In 1783, when Dickinson College was incorporated, he was named one of the original trustees. He served several years as county treasurer, was appointed recorder of deeds and clerk of the Orphans' Court, May 22, 1788, and continued in office under the Constitution of 1790 until the election of Governor McKean, when he was removed. Under the act of 1796 the county records were required to be kept at the county seat, when Mr. Arndt took up his residence at Easton, where, after going out of office, he devoted the balance of his life to mercantile pursuits. In 1796 he was nominated for Congress, but defeated by ninety votes. During the so-called Fries Insurrection of 1798 his utmost exertions were given to the preservation of law and order, and his wise and judicious counsels were heeded by many of the rebellious. Henry says that Mr. Arndt "as mineralogist and botanist held no mean rank; and his correspondence with Rev. Mr. Gross and other clergymen show that he was a pious man." Captain Arndt died on the 6th of May, 1814, and his remains rest in the burial-ground of the Arndt and Messinger Church, in Forks township, Northampton County. In the language of the simple inscription

on his tombstone, thus "closed an active life of public and private usefulness."

ASHMEAD, SAMUEL, of the county of Philadelphia, the son of John Ashmead, was born in 1731. Little is known of his early history, save that he received a good education and was brought up to mercantile pursuits. Early in life he was commissioned one of the Provincial magistrates; on January 16, 1767, appointed an associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and recommissioned April 27, 1772; and in 1773-74 became presiding justice of the courts. He was a delegate to the Provincial Convention held at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, and served in the General Assembly in 1782, 1783, and 1789. In 1787 he represented his county in the Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution. Mr. Ashmead died at his residence in the Northern Liberties on the 19th of March, 1794, and was interred on the 21st in the Baptist Church burial-place. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of the 26th of March alludes to him,—“long respectable as a magistrate; a steady friend to the independence of his country, of just republican principles and practice, qualified with virtues that escorted him to a peaceful close of life, and exhibiting to those who best knew him a more desirable path to walk in, than superior wealth and talents misapplied would possibly afford.”

BAIRD, JOHN, of Westmoreland County, was born about 1740, in Lancaster, now Dauphin, County. He removed to Westmoreland County about 1770, in company with some Scotch-Irish neighbors, and took up land in what was afterwards Huntingdon township. He appears to have been a man of mark west of the Alleghanies, but in all the histories recently published no mention is made of him. He served as one of the overseers of the poor in 1773; was appointed by the Constitutional Convention of 1776 one of the board of commissioners for Westmoreland County, and commissioned a justice of the peace June 11, 1777. During the war of the Revolution, and in the border wars of his section, he was very efficient in recruiting the military forces. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from

November 18, 1786, to November 25, 1789; and a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787, but his name was not signed to the ratification. He was one of the members of the Anti-Constitution party who were mobbed in the city of Philadelphia on the 6th of November, 1787. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1789-90, and of the House of Representatives in 1790 and 1791. Under the Constitution of 1790 he was commissioned one of the associate judges of the county, August 17, 1791. Mr. Baird, we are inclined to believe, died about the beginning of the present century.

BAKER, HILARY, of the city of Philadelphia, was born in Germantown about 1750. He was the son of Hilarius Becker, or Baker, who in 1761 was elected teacher of the Germantown Academy, he having "for some time past kept a German school in Germantown." It is naturally to be supposed that the son received a good classical education, which he did; entered mercantile life; became an iron merchant, which business he carried on for some years. He was commissioned clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia, August 19, 1777, which position he filled several years; was appointed interpreter of English and German resident at Philadelphia, February 4, 1779, and the same day notary public for the State. On the 11th of March, 1789, by act of the General Assembly, he was appointed an alderman of the city, and reappointed under the act of April 4, 1796. He was chosen a delegate to the State Convention of 1787 on the Republican ticket, and served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1789-90. He was elected mayor of Philadelphia in April, 1796, re-elected in October that year, and again in October, 1797. He died while filling that position on the 25th of September, 1798, of yellow fever. In the war for independence he was a firm patriot, and in every official position he proved a faithful citizen.

BALLIET, STEPHEN, of Northampton County, was born in 1753, in Whitehall township, that county. His father, Paul Balliet, was of Huguenot ancestry, and a native of Alsace,

who came to Pennsylvania in 1738. His mother was Maria Magdalena Watring, a native of Lorraine. Stephen acquired a very limited education, and was brought up to mercantile life under his father. During the war of the Revolution he commanded one of the battalions of Northampton Associators in 1777 and 1778, and was in active service at the battle of Brandywine. He was appointed agent for forfeited estates in Northampton County, May 6, 1778; was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from October 20, 1783, to October 23, 1786, and member of the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787. He was appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the drawing of the Donation Land Lottery, October 2, 1786, and also in relation to the Wyoming controversy, June 1, 1787. He served as a member of the General Assembly from 1788 to 1790, and of the House of Representatives from 1794 to 1797. For several years, under a commission dated October 25, 1797, he filled the office of revenue collector of the second district of Pennsylvania for the United States direct tax. Scattered through the Provincial and State records are various references to him, going to show that he was an active and efficient officer. During the so-called Fries Rebellion, Mr. Burkhalter, a collector, was beaten, and the blame thrown upon the insurrectionists; but a circular, signed by Jonas Hartzel, Nicholas Kern, and A. Thorn, stated "that the beating Mr. Burkhalter received was from his own brother-in-law, Stephen Balliet, and that it was a *family* difference which gave rise to the flagellation." Colonel Balliet died August 4, 1821, at his residence in North Whitehall township, Northampton County, and the *Friedens-Bote*, of Allentown, thus refers to the old patriot: "Der verstorbene trat fruehe in die Dienste seines Vaterlands, und kommandirte ein Regiment militz in der schlacht on der Brandywine. Spaeterhin bekleitete er mehrere wichtige Civil Aemter, sowohl unter dem Staat als General Government. Er war ein mitgleid des Supreme Executive Councils von Pennsylvanien, by welchem Dr. Franklin an der spitze stand, wie auch von der Gesetzgebung dieses

Staats." He married Magdalena Burkhalter, daughter of Peter Burkhalter (see PENNA. MAG., III. 196). She was born in 1765, died in 1805, and, with her husband, buried in the old walled Union Church graveyard in Whitehall township, Lehigh County. Their children were *Stephen*, m. Susan Ihrie; *Joseph*, m. Margaretta Burger; and *Margaretta*, m. Solomon Levan. They all left large families.

BARCLAY, JOHN, of Bucks County, was born in 1749 in that county. He was the son of Alexander Barclay, an officer of the Crown under the Proprietary government, and received a classical education. At the outset of the Revolution he entered the service, and was commissioned, January 8, 1776, an ensign in the Fourth Battalion, Colonel Anthony Wayne; promoted second lieutenant October 1, 1776; commissioned first lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line January 1, 1777; promoted captain-lieutenant June 13, 1777; and retired the service January 1, 1781, with the brevet rank of captain. He was appointed justice of the peace December 23, 1782; one of the justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions August 14, 1788; and presiding justice of the Court of Common Pleas February 27, 1790. In 1787 he was chosen one of the delegates to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, and served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, under which he was appointed an associate judge of the courts of Bucks County, serving from August 17, 1791, to January 2, 1803. He also represented the district comprising his own and a portion of Philadelphia County in the State Senate. Captain Barclay afterwards removed to the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until his death, filling for some time the presidency of the Bank of the Northern Liberties of that district. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and was succeeded by his son, John Louis Barclay, in 1832. He died September 15, 1824, at the age of seventy-five years, and was buried in Neshaminy Church graveyard, Warwick township, Bucks County.

BARD, RICHARD, of Franklin County, was born in 1735.

His father, Bernard Bard, was an early settler on "Carroll's tract," York, now Adams, County, where he established what was for years known as "Bard's mill," and subsequently "Marshall's." Here, on the morning of 13th April, 1758, the house was invested by a party of nineteen Indians, and Richard Bard and his wife were made prisoners by the Indians. An account of their captivity was prepared by their son, Archibald Bard, and published in Pritt's "Border Life." Subsequently they removed near Thomas Poe's, in now Franklin County, Mrs. Bard being his daughter. He erected a stone house near Mercersburg, which is still standing. During the war of the Revolution Mr. Bard greatly assisted in organizing the troops, and commanded a company of rangers on the frontiers of Cumberland County to protect the settlers in gathering their crops. He was appointed a justice of the peace March 14, 1786, and was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, but did not sign the ratification. He was one of the delegates to the Harrisburg Conference of September, 1788, in opposition to that instrument. He was a gentleman of considerable ability, but his hostility to the Federal Constitution placed him in the background. Nevertheless, he was a man of influence in the county, and vied with his colleague Allison in great personal popularity,—the latter a Constitutionalist, the former a Republican, as those opposed to it called themselves. Mr. Bard died February 22, 1799. His wife, Catharine Poe, died about 1810. Their children were *Archibald*, m. Elizabeth Beatty; *Isaac*, m. Jane McDowell; *Thomas*, m. Jane McFarland; *Olivia*, m. James Erwin; *Elizabeth*, m. James McKinney; *Martha*, m. William Wilson; *Catharine*, m. Stephen McFarland; *Mary*, m. James Dunlap; and *Margaret*, who died unmarried. Archibald Bard, the eldest son, was a man of prominence; represented his county in the Legislature several terms; was an associate judge, and filled other positions of honor and trust. He was born on the 9th of February, 1765, and died October 18, 1832. His wife died at the age of seventy-eight years, January 4, 1852. Isaac Bard died

July 28, 1806, and Captain Thomas Bard July 9, 1845, aged seventy-seven years.

BISHOP, JOHN, of Berks County, was born March 4, 1740, in Exeter township, that county, his father, John Bishop, coming to Pennsylvania with the Boones and Lincolns. He was brought up as a farmer, an occupation he was engaged in all his life, although other enterprises engrossed much of his attention. He had extensive business connections, and became an ironmaster. He was a large landholder, not only in Berks County but in the Valley of Virginia. As a consequence, he was more or less prominent and influential in public affairs. During the Revolution he greatly aided the county lieutenants in organizing the Associators and militia, by advancing large sums of money in emergencies. He was elected to the General Assembly, serving from 1781 to 1784, and chosen a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787. He did not sign the ratification, and the year following was a member of the Harrisburg Conference which protested so loudly against that instrument. He filled the office of county auditor in 1797-98, and represented Berks in the State Legislature in 1805-06. He died at his residence in Exeter township the 3d of September, 1812, aged seventy-two years, and was buried in the Reformed Church graveyard there. Mr. Bishop married Susanna Keim, daughter of Nicholas Keim, a merchant of Reading, and whose only son, John Keim, was the ancestor of the Keim family of Berks County. They left six children,—*Catharine, Elizabeth, Susanna, George, Mary, and Daniel John*. Of them we have no knowledge. Mr. Bishop, it may be here stated, resided on the Antietam Creek and on the Philadelphia road, about five miles from Reading. He carried on a mill, and the site is yet called "Bishop's mill."

BLACK, JOHN, of York County, was born in that county about the year 1750. His father, Robert Black, was an early settler in that section, but in the great Scotch-Irish immigration to the southward removed to North Carolina when his son John was an infant. Hence the statement of

his being born there. He entered Nassau Hall in the junior year, 1769, graduating in 1771. He was licensed by Don-egal Presbytery, October 14, 1773, and was ordained and installed pastor of Upper Marsh Creek Congregation, York County, August 15, 1775. For almost nineteen years he served that congregation. During that period the old log church was replaced by a stone structure. As a preacher he possessed a high order of talent, and was undoubtedly a strong man. He was quite prominent in public affairs, but lost much of his hold upon the community and the church by his vigorous measures in the cause of temperance. In this he was bold and outspoken. In a Scotch-Irish neighborhood this was not wisdom. As a result, owing to this fact, as also to the exodus of many of his congregation westward at the close of the Revolution, the Presbytery relieved him from his charge at his own request, April 10, 1794. The only secular office he ever held was delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787. The Rev. Mr. Black remained several years in the neighborhood of his flock, ministering occasionally to the remnants of a Reformed Dutch church near by. He afterwards received a call from the churches of Unity and Greensburg, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, accepted it, became a member of the Presbytery of Redstone, and installed October 23, 1800. He died there on the 16th of August, 1802, and is buried in what is known as "Black's graveyard." Mr. Black was married and left issue. His wife, a most amiable woman, died shortly after his removal to Westmoreland County. Of his children we have no record. He published several pamphlets, the titles of only two being preserved to us,—“The Duty of Christians in Singing the Praise of God Explained, a Sermon preached at Upper Marsh Creek on the 14th and 21st of September, 1788,” and “A Discourse on Psalmody, in reply to Rev. Dr. John Anderson, of the Associate Church.” These attracted considerable attention in their day. His life was an earnest and laborious one.

BOYD, JOHN, of Northumberland County, was born the

22d of February, 1750, in Lancaster County, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Of his early occupation and education we have little knowledge. When the war for independence came he entered into the service, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, Colonel William Cooke, October 16, 1776. He was promoted first lieutenant and transferred to the Third Pennsylvania Regiment as captain-lieutenant. Under the rearrangement of January 1, 1781, he was retired the service, but afterwards appointed captain of a company of rangers on the frontiers, and was an excellent partisan officer. According to C. Biddle (see *Autobiography*, p. 204), "During the war he was wounded and taken prisoner by the Indians. Having killed a number of them before he was taken, they were determined to burn him. For this purpose he was stripped naked and tied to a stake, and expected every moment to suffer death, when he was released by the intercession of one of the squaws, who had her husband killed in the engagement with Boyd. His life was probably saved in consequence of his being a stout, well-made man." During the war he served one year as collector of the excise for Northumberland County. After the restoration of peace, in partnership with Colonel William Wilson, he entered into merchandising at the town of Northumberland, and in a mill at the mouth of Chillisquaque Creek. They manufactured large quantities of potash, which they shipped to Philadelphia, where it met with a ready sale; but the difficulties of transportation compelled them to relinquish this enterprise. He served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the State from November 22, 1783, to November 23, 1786. On the 2d of October, the latter year, he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the commissioners for superintending the drawing of the Donation Land Lottery. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1790 to 1792, and a Presidential elector at the second election. He served as a justice of the peace many years. Was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. He died at Northum-

berland on the 13th of February, 1832, aged eighty-two years. Captain Boyd married Rebecca Haines, daughter of John L. Haines, and their children were *Sarah Haines*, m. Rev. W. R. Smyth, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman; *Elizabeth Rittenhouse*, m. — Lathey; *Maria Josepha*, *John Benjamin*, and *William Thomas*.

BREADING, NATHANIEL, of Fayette County, was born in Little Britain township, Lancaster County, March 16, 1751. His grandfather, David Breeding, came to Pennsylvania from near Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland, about 1728. His son James married Ann Ewing, and they were the parents of the subject of this sketch. Nathaniel received a classical education, afterwards took charge of the Newark Academy, Delaware, and also taught school in Prince Edward County, Virginia. At the outset of the Revolution he returned to Pennsylvania, and was acting commissary under General James Ewing, who was in command of a portion of the Associated battalions during the years 1777 and 1778. In 1784 he removed to Luzerne township, Fayette County, and shortly after was appointed a justice of the peace, and, November 6, 1785, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. On the 5th of March, 1785, he was appointed by the Assembly one of the commissioners to survey the lands recently purchased from the Indians north and west of the Ohio and Alleghany Rivers to Lake Erie, as also to assist in running the boundary-lines between Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution, but in deference to his constituents did not sign the ratification. He served as a member of the Supreme Executive Council from November 19, 1789, until the dissolution of that body by the adoption of the Constitution of 1790. He was commissioned one of the associate judges of Fayette County, August 17, 1791, and served continuously during the several changes of administration until his death, a period of thirty years, perchance the longest term of any who filled that honorable position. During the excitement in Western Pennsylvania consequent upon the enforcement of the ex-

cise laws, Judge Breading, although these were obnoxious to him, took a bold stand in the maintenance of law and order. As the result, much of his property was burned by the insurgents. He was one of the delegates from the county to the conference held at Pittsburg, September 7, 1791, to take measures towards suppressing the threatened insurrection. Apart from the public positions Judge Breading filled so faithfully and honorably, he was engaged in various enterprises looking to the development of the Western country. He died on the 21st of April, 1821, and few men have passed off the stage of life more sincerely lamented. Judge Breading married, in 1784, Mary Ewing, daughter of General James Ewing of the Revolution. She died August 31, 1845, aged seventy-eight years, and their children were *George*; *Mary Ann*, m. James Hogg; *James Ewing*; *Sarah*, m. Dr. James Stevens, of Washington, Pennsylvania; *Harriet*, m. Dr. Joseph Gazzam; *Margaret*, m. Dr. Joseph Trever, of Connellsville; *Elizabeth*, m. Rev. William B. McIlvaine; and *William*, a lawyer, who died early in life unmarried.

BROWN, WILLIAM, of Dauphin County, was born in 1733, on the Swatara, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, James Brown, came with his brother John from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1720, and, while he settled on the Swatara, subsequently Hanover township, the latter located in Paxtang township in Lancaster County. John Brown was the father of another William Brown, no less eminent than his distinguished cousin. The former was designated as "William Brown, of Paxtang," while the subject of our sketch as "Captain William Brown." He was educated at the school of Rev. John Blair, became quite prominent on the frontiers, and was an officer in Rev. Colonel Elder's battalion of rangers during the French and Indian war. He was one of the prime movers at the Hanover meeting of June 4, 1774, and probably the author of the celebrated resolutions there passed (see Egle's "History of Dauphin County," p. 78). He recruited a company of Associators, and was in active service during the Jersey campaign of 1776, as well in and around Philadelphia in

1777 and 1778. In 1779 he commanded a company of rangers in the expedition to the West Branch against the Indians and Tories, who were threatening the exposed frontiers. At the close of the Revolutionary war he became quite influential in public affairs, and his utmost efforts were employed to secure the erection of the new county of Dauphin. He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution of 1787, but did not sign the ratification. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, and under that instrument represented his county in the Legislature in 1792 and 1793. He was chosen one of the Presidential electors in 1797, voting for Mr. Jefferson. Captain Brown died July 20, 1808, at the age of seventy-five, and is interred in Old Hanover Church graveyard. He married and left descendants, but they followed the footsteps of their Scotch-Irish neighbors and passed westward. He left an imperishable record, nevertheless, of a pure patriot and faithful officer in the early history of our State.

BULL, THOMAS, of Chester County, was born June 9, 1744, the son of William Bull, an early settler in that county. He received the meagre education afforded in his day, and learned the trade of a stone-mason. Prior to the Revolution he was the manager of Warwick Furnace. When that struggle came he entered heartily into the contest, and assisted in organizing the Chester County battalion of Associators of the "Flying Camp," commanded by Colonel William Montgomery, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington in November, 1776, and confined on the Jersey prison-ship. After several months he was properly exchanged. He subsequently returned to his position as manager of Warwick Furnace, where he remained several years. In 1780 he was appointed by act of the General Assembly one of the commissioners for the removal of the county seat. He was elected a delegate to the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787, and served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1789-90. He

was chosen a Presidential elector in 1792, and from 1795 to 1801 represented Chester County in the Legislature of the State. Prior to this he had purchased a fine tract of land on the head-waters of French Creek, erecting thereon a grist and saw-mill, besides a large mansion, where he passed the evening of his days. Colonel Bull was one of the men of mark in Chester County, and prominent in public affairs for half a century. In business affairs he was enterprising, in social life generous and genial, and in his church a faithful officer. In recognition of his eminent services during the war for independence, Congress, as well as his native State, granted him a handsome annuity. He died on the 13th of July, 1837, aged ninety-three years. Colonel Bull married, first, Ann, daughter of John and Ann Hunter, of Whiteland, Chester County, and their children were *Elizabeth*, m. John Smith; *Mary*, m. Alexander Co-bean, of Gettysburg; *Ann*, m. Waters Dewees; *Martha*, m. first, James McClintock, secondly, Samuel Shaffer; *Sarah*, d. unmarried; *Levi*; *James Hunter*; and *Margaret*, m. James Jacobs, son of Cyrus Jacobs. Levi Bull, his son, became a noted minister in the Episcopal Church, was made a doctor of divinity. He married Ann Jacobs, daughter of Cyrus Jacobs, a prominent iron merchant in Pennsylvania. Colonel Thomas Bull again married, at the age of seventy-five, Mrs. Lydia Crowell, of New Jersey, who survived her distinguished husband several years.

(To be continued.)